

Date: Tue, 23 Nov 93 10:32:53 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1378  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Tue, 23 Nov 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 1378

Today's Topics:

                    CONELRAD-what was it? (3 msgs)  
                            CW practice  
            CW QSO's, New hams who need practice read this!!  
                    Help with Icom W21AT  
                    Is my Kenwood TH78 dead?  
                            MAKE.MONEY.FAST  
                    Reaching ham-radio buffs  
                    Using modified HT in emergency (2 msgs)  
            WARNING: Potential Satellite Anomaly Warning  
                    WEFAX and the KPC-3

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Tue, 23 Nov 1993 11:34:09 GMT  
From: galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!  
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: CONELRAD-what was it?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <arog.753969080@BIX.com> arog@BIX.com (arog on BIX) writes:  
>ab510@Freenet.carleton.ca (George W. Attallah) writes:

>  
>>I have an early 50s bc reciever with triangular symbols at 640 and 1240 khz.  
>>I have been told that these were for CONELRAD. Are there any old timers  
>>out there who can fill me in on this? TNX.  
>

>CONELRAD became EBS. The idea was to not provide attacking aircraft  
>(bombers or ??) with domestic sources for DF. The process was that,  
>on notice, all broadcast stations were to shut down and only those  
>that were the local CONELRAD stations would return to the  
>air and then only on either 640 kc or 1240 kc. They were also to  
>reduce power when they did, so that there would be no real peaks  
>in the RF for a DF system to find. The two freqs were so that  
>all AM stations would have somewhere that they could go without  
>a major re-tune of the transmitter.

It was a nice theory, but it didn't work in practice because most AM broadcast antennas, especially at the low end of the band, are extremely narrow banded. So in practice the only CONELRAD stations were the stations that normally occupied the two channels. This meant that they could still be used for navigation purposes by enemy bombers. Once navigation techniques improved, and ICBMs became the primary threat, the system was disbanded much to the relief of broadcast engineers.

The new EBS system is different. It's primarily a defined network method of disseminating emergency information to the public in a formal manner. Each area has a Primary station with wireline or radio links to command authority. All other participating stations are Secondary and continuously monitor the Primary station's transmission. Note, EBS participation is voluntary, not all broadcast stations are part of the system. When the system is activated by the Primary sending a control tone pair, all the Secondary stations' alert receivers unsquelch. They then determine that proper authenticators are being used to activate the system, transmit their own alert tone, and rebroadcast all of the Primary station's transmissions. There are also secondary alerting means via the wire services' teletype networks, and via the broadcast networks' transmission facilities. National alerts originate in the White House communications office. State alerts usually originate from the State Emergency Management Agency's facilities under authority of the Governor. Local alerts can be activated by local EMA authorities working under the authorization of a Mayor or County Executive.

At least that's the theory. Tests of the system are supposed to be run once a week. In one test, the White House communications office mistakenly loaded the actual nuclear attack alert tape instead of the test tape. Very few of the network stations actually activated and transmitted the attack warning. The broadcast networks didn't activate the system, the wire services didn't activate the system, and in the Atlanta area, WSB is the Primary, and they didn't believe the warning and didn't activate. Those of us at Secondary stations didn't know about it until the wire services printed a cancellation notice a while later. If it had been an actual attack, the first notice the public would have gotten would have been the bright

flash and loud noise. :-(

Gary

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|                             |                        |                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gary Coffman KE4ZV          | Where my job's going,  | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary |
| Destructive Testing Systems | I don't know. It might | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary  |
| 534 Shannon Way             | wind up in Mexico.     | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary   |
| Lawrenceville, GA 30244     | -NAFTA Blues           |                          |

-----  
Date: Mon, 22 Nov 93 08:40:00 -0600

From: olivea!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!

menudo.uh.edu!nuchat!cld9!mario.campos@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: CONELRAD-what was it?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Quoting AB510@FREENET.CARLETON.C to ALL concerning re:CONELRAD-what was it?:

+-- AB510@FREENET.CARLETON.C to ALL -----+  
|  
|I have an early 50s bc reciever with triangular symbols at 640 and 1240 kh|  
|I have been told that these were for CONELRAD. Are there any old timers |  
|out there who can fill me in on this? TNX. |  
+-----+

Similiar to the Emergency Radio Service of today. Tune to those two freqs  
for the latest emegency traffic, news, etc. in case of the "big one" during  
the "Cold War"!

Message written at 8:20am, on Monday, November 22, 1993.

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\* [R2.00o] \* Usenet \* Nitelog BBS \* Monterey CA \* 408-655-1096

-----  
Date: 23 Nov 93 14:28:49 GMT

From: ogicse!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!darwin.sura.net!dtix.dt.navy.mil!oasys!

kstuart@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: CONELRAD-what was it?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ab510@Freenet.carleton.ca (George W. Attallah) writes:

>I have an early 50s bc reciever with triangular symbols at 640 and 1240 khz.

>I have been told that these were for CONELRAD. Are there any old timers

>out there who can fill me in on this? TNX.

>

>--

>GEORGE ATTALLAH-"THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE GROUP OF ONE"

CONELRAD was the forerunner of what is known as the Emergency Broadcast System (you have probably heard the occasional test on your favorite station).

One station in an area was designated as the control station. Other stations were required to continually monitor the broadcast output of the control station for an alert tone.

A broadcast receiver in each non-control station was modified to have its output sent to a tone-squelch detector (I forget the frequency, but it was probably about 1 kHz). If the control station transmitted a tone for several seconds (signifying a test or actual alert), the receivers at the other stations would come alive and ring an alarm bell and unsquelch their audio. If it was only a test, the monitoring station would log the time and date of the test in their records. In the event of an actual Civil Defense alert, however, the stations would immediately broadcast instructions to their listeners to retune their home radios to 640 kHz or 1240 kHz for information (sound familiar??). The stations would then shut down for the duration with only the control station remaining on the air, but transmitting on the CONELRAD (640/1240) frequencies.

One of the initial ideas of this system was to minimize the targets for enemy missile attacks, since the thought was that missiles might be using radio direction finding techniques to zero in on target cities. One way this could be avoided was to rotate the control station function between stations in an area to confuse the RDF - Station "A" would transmit for a few minutes, then drop their carrier as station "B" came on-line for a couple minutes, and so forth. Thereby the CONELRAD system.

With the advent of gyro and computer controlled guidance system, the importance of the CONELRAD system downgraded, and now it's successor's prime function is informing the public, thereby eliminating the need for station rotations.

(I still remember running full-tilt from the control room at WBJC in Baltimore, down a \*VERY\* long hallway to the transmitter room in order to determine if there was an actual alert, just a test which had to be logged, or whether a noise burst or line transient had tripped the receiver squelch/relay system. This happened about once each night.)

73.

Ken Stuart, W3VVN

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Date: 23 Nov 93 13:44:51 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: CW practice  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am listening most of the time on 80m between 3675 and 3725, just call out CQ and I'll get a hold of ya. I had one fellow in Montreal that helped me out when I started, I know how you feel.

73's

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Don Lafontaine | E-Mail (EMC2) LAFONT02  
Senior Programmer / Analyst | Internet lafont02@cnmtl.cn.ca  
Communications and Environment Support | Packet ve2wld@ve2wld.ampr.org  
Canadian National Railways (Montreal) | Phone (514) 399-7321  
| Fax (514) 399-8833  
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Date: Thu, 18 Nov 93 23:48:57 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!  
a3bee2.radnet.com!cyphyn!randy@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: CW QSO's, New hams who need practice read this!!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I hang out on 80mtrs....so I'll keep an ear open for you all.

Best time to do this is JUST before dusk...before the mad rush begins.

Don't worry about sig strength ( it's always weaker then and picks up after sunset...which is about when the whole world gets on)

Watch out for 3700.0 - 3700.7 khz as it's super full of people tuning up blind, and a commercial station who is deaf.

When the going gets rough, keep repeating..then it's bound to get thru.

--

Idea...rather than send CQ..try this...you each know each others calls, so, pick a freq free of use, and go on a marathon call-someone-you-know.

The other guy, if he tunes around, will eventually run across you and

have time to get lined up to answer, by the time you turn it over.

I'm up in Connecticut, and there's a ton of SSB on the CW portion, so I may not get to hear ya...but will keep an ear open.

73's

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|                     |                                    |                 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Randy KA1UNW        | If you get a shock while           |                 |
|                     | servicing your equipment,          | "Works for me!" |
| randy@192.153.4.200 | DON'T JUMP!                        | -Peter Keyes    |
|                     | You might break an expensive tube! |                 |

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Date: 23 Nov 93 14:22:51 GMT  
From: meaddata!dem@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Help with Icom W21AT  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9311222017.AA15668@metro.mccneb.edu>,  
pmarsh@metro.mccneb.EDU writes:

pmarsh> My goal is to put several "continuously on" frequencies into  
pmarsh> the memory channels, and mark those memory channels as "skip"  
pmarsh> channels. These would be such as NOAA Weather, FAA ATIS, etc.  
pmarsh> I can put them into memory, mark the memory channels as  
pmarsh> "skip", and when the scanning function is working, the radio  
pmarsh> stops and receives those channels. Is this normal, or is my  
pmarsh> radio defective?

The IC-W21AT has two different memory scan modes. One includes channels marked as "SKIP", the other excludes them. This can be quite handy at times.

To scan and ignore "SKIP" channels, use the "SCAN" keys, rather than holding down the "Up Arrow" or "Down Arrow" keys (to select "SCAN", hold down the "F" key, and press "Up Arrow" or "Down Arrow").

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|                    |                              |                         |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| David Myers        | "You guys listen to managers | (513) 865-1343          |
| Mead Data Central  | much too often."             | Fabrication Systems     |
| P.O. Box 933       | My manager                   | dem@meaddata.com        |
| Dayton, Ohio 45401 | 28 2/5/93 7                  | ab259@dayton.wright.edu |

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Date: 23 Nov 93 10:31:11 GMT

From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Is my Kenwood TH78 dead?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

pvh@ apple.com writes:

>I turned on my TH-78 last night to find it dead. There was a brief moment  
>of the entire LCD panel coming on and then nothing. Subsequent attempts  
> at turning on the power only would bring up brief displays of the tiny  
> timer icon in the bottom right hand corner, is says "OFF".

>Since I hand't charged the thing in quite a while I suspected the battery.  
>I went out and bought a new PB-13 battery at HRO this morning, but it  
> needs to charge before it'll do anything. Though I connected it to  
> the cigarette lighter charger/adaptor on the way home thinking it  
> should work with full power, but now nothing happens.

>Does anyone have idea what's wrong? Is it dead?

First - try a reset (hold down the memory key while powering up). You will  
lose all your memory programs, but it might fix the lock-up problem.

Now - did you drop the '78, or have you been inside it? I have found  
that causing pressure on the control board can cause strange lock-up  
problems that require removing the battery and re-inserting it. If the  
processor is locked, shifting to external power does not help. Power  
switching is controlled by (guess what) the processor.

If the reset does not do the trick - send it to Kenwood. They do a good  
job of customer support (at least they have for me.) :-)

Good luck and 73.

---

Wm. A. Kirsanoff                      Internet: WAKIRSAN@ananov.remnet.ab.com  
Rockwell International              Ham: KD6MCI  
(714) 762-2872  
Alternate Internet: william\_a.\_kirsanoff@ccmail.anatcp.rockwell.com

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Who are you? \* I am number 2. \* Who is number 1? \* You are number 6.

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Date: Thu, 18 Nov 93 23:38:24 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!  
a3bee2.radnet.com!cyphyn!randy@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: MAKE.MONEY.FAST

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Dennis Bradford (dbrad@news.cis.umn.edu) wrote:  
:

Where's all this money? Must be Invisable!

:)

--

|                     |                                    |                 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Randy KA1UNW        | If you get a shock while           |                 |
|                     | servicing your equipment,          | "Works for me!" |
| randy@192.153.4.200 | DON'T JUMP!                        | -Peter Keyes    |
|                     | You might break an expensive tube! |                 |

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Date: Mon, 22 Nov 93 08:40:00 -0600  
From: olivea!sgigate.sgi.com!sgiblab!swrinde!menudo.uh.edu!nuchat!cld9!  
mario.campos@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Reaching ham-radio buffs  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Quoting RAMLI@ELE.URI.EDU to ALL concerning Reaching ham-radio buffs:

RA>A friend of mine who is a member of the URI Ham Club  
RA>wants to contact people in India via ham radio.  
RA>He says that he has not been able to contact any  
RA>one so far. If you have been able to talk to people  
RA>in India, he will be delighted to hear from you.

It's not that easy just to talk to people in India...I have heard so few VU  
prefixes, in casual QSO's, in all the years that I've been hamming that I  
could count them on one hand! You probably have to set up a schedule with a  
known ham in India for a contact and hope that all goes well to make the  
contact!

Message written at 8:31am, on Monday, November 22, 1993.

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\* [R2.00o] \* Usenet \* Nitelog BBS \* Monterey CA \* 408-655-1096

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Date: Thu, 18 Nov 1993 21:19:00 -0500



From: nntp.ucsb.edu!mustang.mst6.lanl.gov!nntp-server.caltech.edu!  
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!yeshua.marcam.com!news.kei.com!ub!galileo.cc.rochester.edu!  
ee.rochester.edu!rochgte!UUCP@network.ucsd.  
Subject: Using modified HT in emergency  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> From: nimtzt.1@nd.edu (Rick Nimtzt)  
> Organization: Univ of Notre Dame

> wasn't so lucky. The sheriff department had him state that he used the  
> police frequency illegally and persuaded him to surrender his modified  
> HT. It was not mentioned if the FCC got involved or not.

Oh, no, not this again. :-)

It is unfortunate that hams who take chances like the above aren't familiar with the laws under which we operate. For example, the Sheriff had no business confiscating a radio. That is Justice Department jurisdiction. They most especially had no business confiscating property if they filed no criminal charges. That is "unreasonable search and seizure". And, ref the above statement, they can't file criminal charges because violations of FCC regulations are a Federal prerogative.

Somebody should advise this ham to get a lawyer and sue for the return of his transceiver. The only regulations violated were use of a non-type-accepted transmitter on a Part 90 channel, and transmitting without the proper license for the frequency used. Neither of those violations can be prosecuted by a local police agency. Also, he could make a case in his own defense for "emergency" use of the frequency for a bona fide emergency. (He should have notified the FCC Engineer in Charge of his radio district of the emergency asap after it happened, to protect himself.)

-----  
Date: Thu, 18 Nov 1993 17:02:21 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!  
howland.reston.ans.net!usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpfcs!  
ajs@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Using modified HT in emergency  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> I hope this information is useful.

It is certainly one (sobering) data point.

> Does anyone have any comments?

1. I doubt the sheriff had the authority to confiscate the modified HT.

Probably the FCC could levy such a penalty, but not the sheriff. Personally I would have asked the sheriff to show me the chapter and verse authorizing him to confiscate, or for that matter even to arrest someone for use of a radio on his band. I think he was out of his jurisdiction on both points.

2. It is legal to modify a radio. It is only the out-of-band use of it that might be illegal, and then only for transmission (except for listening on cellular phone freqs). Again, confiscating the HT seems inappropriate.
3. Has your friend considered making a stink to the media?
4. In an apparent emergency, time matters and it is reasonable to be conservative -- better to declare a false emergency than to ignore a real one. Besides, it's a good drill for rescuers. I would have done the same thing. That's why I carry the radio and why it is capable of going out of band. In Death Valley National Monument, for example, the rangers told me their freqs when I explained my situation (solo hiking) and requested to know them. (It is a bit unnerving that I can't legally test my ability to reach them, but so it goes.)
5. Two things I already decided I will do, should the need arise to transmit out of band in an emergency:
  - a. State clearly that I'm out of band because it is an emergency and I have no other reasonable options.
  - b. Ask "Is it OK if I proceed," or something like that. I know the dispatcher or whoever is not authorized to grant me operating privileges, but it couldn't hurt to demonstrate awareness that I might be causing a problem, and that the other party was willing to continue.

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Date: Fri, 19 Nov 1993 13:56:40 GMT  
From: convex!convex!horak@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: WARNING: Potential Satellite Anomaly Warning  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <9311181717.AA06943@rho.uleth.ca> oler@rho.uleth.ca (Cary Oler) writes:

> Geosynchronous satellites may suffer additional magnetopause crossings  
> over the next 12 hours.

But what does it all mean? Do you have an interpretation for us lay folks?

What causes this and what are the effects and consequences? Ignorant minds want to know.

David

-----  
Date: 23 Nov 1993 12:26:50 GMT  
From: olivea!inews.intel.com!ilx018-bb.intel.com!ilx049!dbraun@ames.arpa  
Subject: WEFAX and the KPC-3  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2cqm8t\$6fk@crchh941.bnr.ca>, kharker@bnr.ca (Kenneth E. Harker) writes:

|>  
|> I am trying to decode some WEFAX transmissions on HF using my KPC-3  
|> TNC. I am currently on a DOS box, and I am using a program called AUTOFAX  
|> written specifically for the Kantronics line of TNCs. Basically, the KPC-3  
|> can be sent the command WEFAX, which will cause it to start decoding the  
|> audio it is receiving into black or white pixel values. AUTOFAX is written  
|> as a basic terminal program that can send the TNC the WEFAX command and jump  
|> into a graphics mode of displaying the pixels.

Ah, I was wondering how this works. (Funny, I don't think Kantronics advertises that their TNCs do WEFAX.) I have a DRSI DPK-2 TNC, which is the classic TAPR clone. Is it possible to get Eproms or whatever to allow it to do WEFAX? MFJ touts the ability of their base-model TNC to do WEFAX, and I believe it's also a TAPR clone.

--

-----  
Doug Braun       Intel Israel, Ltd.       M/S: IDC1-41  
                  Tel: 011-972-4-655069     dbraun@inside.intel.com

-----  
Date: Tue, 23 Nov 1993 11:04:49 GMT  
From: galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CGMqAI.2J0@news.Hawaii.Edu>, <1993Nov18.135508.3660@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <1993Nov19.003753.27665@es.dupont.com>  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)  
Subject : Re: Miss Manners in the Novice Sub-bands?

In article <1993Nov19.003753.27665@es.dupont.com> collinst@esvx19.es.dupont.com

writes:

>  
>Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary  
>  
>language - b (2): a systematic means of communicating ideas or feelings  
>                    by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures,  
>                    or marks having understood meanings.  
>  
>By the above Morse Code fills the bill as well as Sign Language.

Well let's see what my Thorndike and Barnhart has to say about the matter.

language n. 1 human speech, spoken or written  
            2 the speech used by one nation, tribe, or large group of people  
            3 a form, style, or kind of language; manner of expression: bad or strong language  
            4 wording or words  
            5 the special terms used in a science, art, or profession: computer language

Following is clarifying discussion re language, dialect, and idiom appended to the definition of language.

"Language applies to the body of words, forms, and patterns of sounds and structure making up the speech of a people, nation, or group of people. Dialect applies to a form of speech peculiar to one locality or district of the geographical territory of a language. Idiom applies to a particular language's characteristic manner of using words in phrases and sentences."

Now let's see what the entry under Morse Code says.

Morse Code, a system by which letters, numbers, punctuation, and other signs are expressed by dots, dashes, and spaces, or by wigwags of a flag, long and short sounds, or flashes of light. (See chart)

So we see that Morse is merely an encoding of alphabet, not a language composed of words and structure capable of expressing ideas. There's a footnote near the chart of Morse encodings noting it's an obsolete form primarily used by telegraphers prior to modern times.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV

| Where my job's going, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary

|                             |                        |                         |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Destructive Testing Systems | I don't know. It might | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary |
| 534 Shannon Way             | wind up in Mexico.     | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary  |
| Lawrenceville, GA 30244     | -NAFTA Blues           |                         |

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1378

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